

63.84
Africa
1921-1924

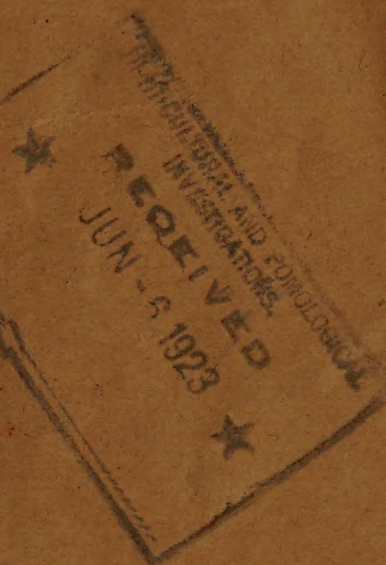
LIBRARY
RECEIVED
★ JUN 19 1923 ★
U. S. Department of Agriculture

PICKSTONE'S NURSERIES

PICKSTONE'S



FRUIT TREES.



1923

CATALOGUE & PRICE LIST of FRUIT TREES

GROWN BY

H. E. V. PICKSTONE & BROTHER Ltd.

P.O. SIMONDIUM, C.P.

Cape Colony

If you prefer this Catalogue in Dutch please let us know, when a copy will at once be sent to you.

Indien u deze Catalogus in het Hollands wilt hebben, wees dan zo goed het aan ons te laten weten, dan zenden wij u een exemplaar.

TRADE MARK

P.O. SIMONDIUM, CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Order Sheet for Fruit Trees, Season, 1923

1923

Dear Sirs,

I hereby agree to take the following list of Trees for next Planting Season

Full Name _____

Full Postal Address _____

P.O. _____

Railway Station _____ Province _____

Here state how trees are to be forwarded _____

Approximate date of dispatch _____

(Trees will be forwarded within 5 days before or 5 days after this date.)

Answer these questions :

(1) Should we be sold out of first size, may we substitute second, and vice versa.

(2) Should we be sold out of any varieties ordered, may we substitute varieties as nearly as possible similar?

DECIDUOUS TREES.

Size 1.	Size 2.	Varieties.	Size 1.	Size 2.	Varieties.	Size 1.	Size 2.	Varieties.
<p>APPLES:— <i>We much regret we are now sold out of Apple Trees for this season.</i></p> <p>APPLES.</p> <p>Ballarat Seedling. Ben Davis. Blenheim Orange Pippin. Cellini. Christmas. Cleopatra. Cliff's Seedling. Commerce. Delicious. Duchess of Oldenburg. Early Harvest. Emperor Alexander. Esopus Spitzenberg. Gravenstein. Jonathan. King of Tomkins County. London Pippin. Lord Wolseley. Missouri Pippin. Monmouth Pippin. Nickajack. Northern Spy. Ohenimuri. Prince Bismarck. Prynsberg Beauty. Red Astrachan. Reinette du Canada. Rhode Island Greening. Rokewood. Rome Beauty. Sharp's Early. Syke House Russet. Versfeld's. Wemmer's Hoek. White Winter Pearmain. William Anderson. William's Favourite. Wine Sap. Yellow Newton Pippin. York Imperial.</p> <p>PEARS.</p> <p>Bon Chretien (Williams). Beurre Bosc. Beurre Clairgeau. Beurre Diel. Beurre Hardy. Beurre Superfine. Clapp's Favourite. December. Doyenne du Comice. Duchess d'Angouleme. Easter Beurre. Fertility. Forelle. Gansel's Bergamotte. Glou Morceau. Jarzonelle. Josephine de Malines. Keiffer Hybrid. Le Conte. Louise Bonne. Magnate. Sweet Safran. Tongres. Vicar of Winkfield. Winter Nells. Winter Safran.</p>			<p>PEACHES.</p> <p>Angel. Brigg's Red May. Brook. Constantia. Crimson Galande. Dagmar. Dr. Hogg. Duchess of Cornwall. Duke of York. Early Alexander. Early Crawford. Early Rivers. Elberta. Florida Crawford. Foster. George's Late Cling. Gladstone. High's Early Canada. Improved Waldo. Killickrankie. Late Crawford. Lemon Cling. Le Vainqueur. Mamie Ross. Mary's Choice. Mountain Rose. Muir. Nectarine. Newhall. Pallas. Peento. Peregrino. Pucelle de Malines. Salway. Schoongezicht. Sea Eagle. Seller's Golden Cling. Shackleford. Waldo. Waterloo. White Parvie.</p> <p>NECTARINES.</p> <p>Albert. De Cousa. Early Rivers. Goldmine. Newton. Stanwick. Victoria.</p> <p>APRICOTS.</p> <p>Blenheim. Early Cape. Moorpark. Old Cape. Royal. Tilton.</p> <p>PLUMS.</p> <p>Coe's Golden Drop. Czar. Damask. Diamond. Early Golden Drop. Greengage. Hahn's d'Almagne. Pond's Seedling. Pride of England. Reid's Late Gem. River's Early Prolific. River's Late Prolific.</p>			<p>JAPANESE PLUMS.</p> <p>Abundance. Apex. Apple. Burbank. Chalcot. Formosa. Gaviota. Kelsey. Methley. October Purple. Santa Rosa. Satsuma. Shiro Smomo. Sultan. Wickson.</p> <p>PRUNES.</p> <p>California d' Agen. Fellenberg.</p> <p>CHERRIES.</p> <p>Bing. Black Biggareau. Black Tartarian. Early Rivers. Elton. Emperor Francis. Giant Hedelfinger. Governor Wood. Kentish. Monstreau de Mezel. Morello. Napoleon Biggareau.</p> <p>WALNUTS.</p> <p>English.</p> <p>ALMONDS.</p> <p>Brand's Jordan. Drake's Seedling. LXL. Jordan. Ne Plus Ultra. Nonpareil. Paper Shell. Texas Prolific.</p> <p>QUINCES.</p> <p>Borrie. Cape Selected. Meeches Prolific. Orange. Portugal. Rae's Mammoth. Van Dieman.</p> <p>FIGS.</p> <p>Adam. Calimyrna. Castle Kennedy. Eva. Negro Largo. New Brunswick. Old Cape White. Tiger. White Adriatic. White Genoa.</p>		

VINES.

No.	Varieties.	No.	Varieties.	No.	Varieties.
.....	Barbarossa.	.....	Hermitage.	.....	Red Hanepoot.
.....	Black Prince.	.....	Lady Downes Seedling.	.....	White Hanepoot.
.....	Crystal.	.....	Raisin Blanc.	.....	Weltham Cross,
.....	Crysolman.	.....	Red Muscadel.		

CITRUS TREES.

Size 1	Size 2	Size 3	Varities,	Size 1	Size 2	Size 3	Varities,	Size 1	Size 2	Size 3	Varities.
			ORANGES.				LEMONS.				GRAPE FRUIT.
.....	Bitter Seville.	.....	.....	.....	Eureka.	.....	.....	.....	Marsh's Seedless.
.....	Cianwilliam Seedling.	.....	.....	.....	Genoa.	.....	.....	.....
.....	Jaffa.	.....	.....	.....	Villa Franca.	.....	.....	.....
.....	Joppa.								
.....	Mediterranean Sweet.								LIMES.
.....	Navelencia.								
.....	Paper Rind St. Michael.				NARTJES.	.....	.....	.....	Tahiti.
.....	Ruby Blood.	.....	.....	.....	Cape Nartje.	.....	.....	.....
.....	Thompson's Imp'd Navel	.....	.....	.....	Australian Mandarin.	.....	.....	.....
.....	Valencia Late.	.....	.....	.....	Dancy's Tangerine.	.....	.....	.....	CITRONS.
.....	Washington Navel.	.....	.....	.....	Oonshu'	.....	.....	.....
.....	(Pickstones).								

NOTE.—No alteration or delays will be accepted within 10 days of the date of dispatch.

Answer these questions:

What is the purpose of this advertisement?
To inform the public of the new and improved
method of planting trees.

Here state how trees are to be planted.

Planting Station

Provinces

P.O.

Full Postal Address

Full Name

Signature

I hereby agree to take the following list of Trees for next Planting Season

Dear Sir,

1881

TRADE MARK



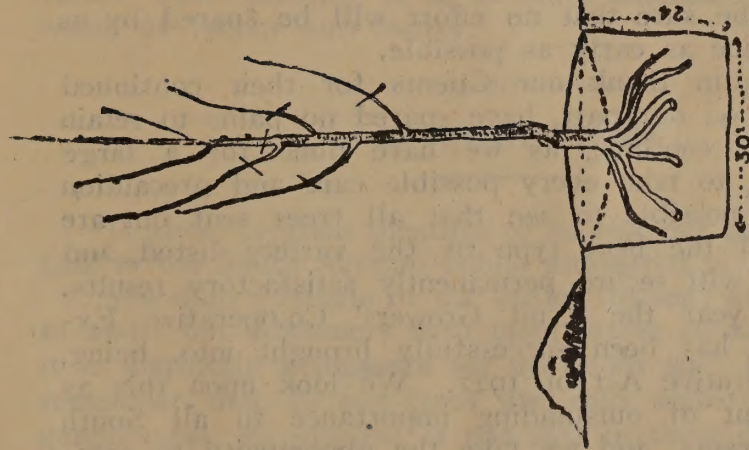
Order Sheet for Fruit Trees, Season 1881

P.O. SIMONDIUM, CASE OF GOOD HOPE

LIMITED,

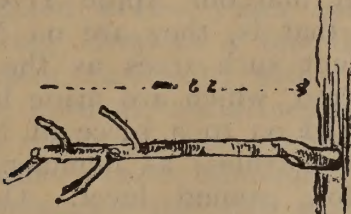
H. E. V. PICKSTONE & BROTHER, Order No.

orders be sent by the trees being to grow to standard size owing to weather or other conditions or by
which we will not recognize any liability in the event of failure to effect delivery on the agreed upon date, if such
time and further liability. We further stipulate that in case of orders booked for delivery more than three months
prior to the time of planting the money received for such trees, and we place no further liability on all we recog-
nize our trees to be true to name, we can only hold ourselves responsible to replace such trees as may prove
CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Every possible precaution is taken to prevent error, and consequently while we have

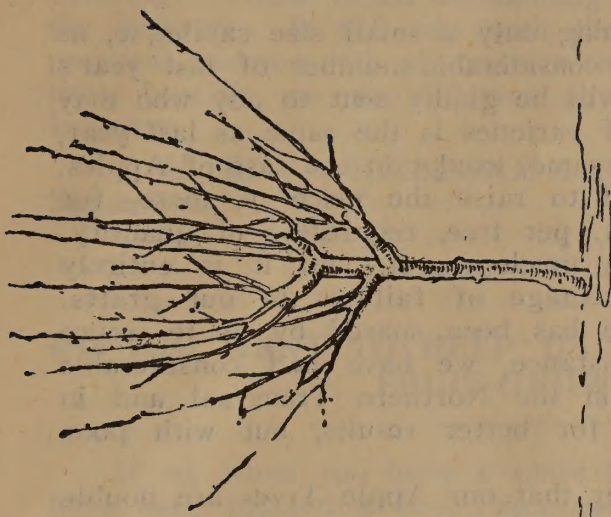


SECTION OF GROUND after Planting.

The dotted line above the roots represents the basin to be left after planting, which, when the water has soaked away, is filled with the remaining ground shown on the left. If the planting is followed by a good rain it will be unnecessary to apply water,



View of same tree after having been cut back, which should be done immediately after planting.



Same tree after its first season's growth.

PLAN

Showing Size of Hole, Method of trimming the Roots, Planting, Watering and Pruning all Yearling Fruit Trees.—The same applies to the planting of two-year old trees, excepting that the pruning is not quite so close.

TO OUR CUSTOMERS.

We are this year issuing only a small size catalogue, as we have still in stock a considerable number of last year's illustrated edition which will be gladly sent to any who may need a copy. Our list of varieties is the same as last year, and the prices exactly the same, except in the case of Apples. We have been compelled to raise the price of these, for the coming season, by 3d. per tree, regardless of quantity. We have done this with much regret, and it is entirely owing to the heavy percentage of failures in our grafts. No effort and no expense has been spared by us to secure better results. As an instance, we have had considerable quantities grown for us in the Northern Transvaal and in the Free State, hoping for better results, but with poor success.

Clients must remember that our Apple Trees are double worked on Northern Spy, that is, they are on Northern Spy root and scion, and are not such trees as the Government have warned planters to avoid, which are made by the variety wanted being directly worked on to a piece of Northern Spy root, this being practically worthless as immunizing them from the attacks of Aphis below ground level. Our trees are honestly as described, and can be relied upon.

This increased price is exactly the same price as was listed by us some fifteen years ago. At a later date we were able to reduce same, owing to the permitted importation of Blight-proof Stocks from Australia.

Clients can be sure that no effort will be spared by us to reduce the price as early as possible.

We must again thank our Clients for their continued confidence. We, on our part, have spared no pains to retain same, and shall continue, as we have done for a large number of years, to take every possible care and precaution that is humanly possible to see that all trees sent out are true to name, of the best type of the variety listed, and on stocks which will secure permanently satisfactory results.

During the year the Fruit Growers' Co-operative Exchange, Limited, has been successfully brought into being, under the Co-operative Act of 1922. We look upon this as an accomplishment of outstanding importance to all South African fruit growers, and we take the opportunity to compliment fruit growers on the great practical result of their determination to bring order and system out of chaos, and

FOR PRICES SEE PAGE 10.

their loyalty and cohesion, which were alone able to make it possible.

We feel to-day full confidence in the future of Fruit Growing. There is no outstanding factor that can destroy the industry. It will rest with the Exchange to deal in a practical manner with all matters that crop up from time to time bearing on the different phases of the Fresh Fruit Industry.

H. E. V. PICKSTONE & BROTHER, LIMITED,
Simondium, C.P.,

1st May, 1923.

—OO—

DO YOU WANT TO HELP US AND YOUR FELLOW FRUIT-GROWERS?

If so, when you have a spare half hour and your trees have been planted a few years and are beginning to show results in bearing, drop us a few lines as to which sorts are proving the most successful with you, especially in apples, pears, peaches, apricots, nectarines and plums. We are fully posted on the citrus position throughout the Union.

We shall have these tabulated as a record, and it will assist us to minimise the risk of beginners planting other than the most suitable varieties. We already have a great deal of data in our office, outside the personal experience of our Managing Directors, but for the sake of the industry, and for planters in general, and for our own sake, we wish to reduce waste planting to an absolute minimum, and thus avoid waste of labour and money.

—OO—

INTRODUCTION.

It gives us great pleasure to submit our 29th Annual Price List to the South African public interested in Fruit growing.

We shall (outside of the selling season) always be pleased to assist our customers with information in any way we can; it is **distinctly a pleasure for us to do so**. Purchasers must remember that as our trees are sold under a guarantee of genuineness, all interest is **not** lost in them directly payment for same is received, but careful account, dating back for twenty-five years is kept of the particulars of each consign-

FOR PRICES SEE PAGE 10.

ment. Our clientele can, therefore, at any time (if they lose track of the varieties purchased) get a duplicate from us to put them straight.

If you should have any complaint to make on receipt of consignment, we should **esteem it a favour** if you will make it, **and without delay**, as mistakes will occasionally occur.

Our trees are—as always—sold by height, as specified on page 10, and great care will be taken to have the grading liberally done.

Our shipping season for deciduous trees commences end of May and continues till September, or, with the aid of cold storage until end of October.

Regarding the respective value of the different sizes of trees, both have exceeded expectations of buyers. It is usually considered that the first size trees are easier to transplant.

Our stock includes the leading Californian, Australian and European and South African varieties.

A great many of our customers leave their selection entirely to us; we try to merit their confidence in this respect by following up the history of varieties in several countries and districts. A great deal of planting, however, has now been undertaken all over the country; and we feel sure that the first thing intending planters of orchards should do, is to ascertain the behaviour of the different classes and varieties in their immediate neighbourhood. After posting yourself on the results of your neighbours' plantings, it will be time to communicate with us, informing us of the results of your inquiries, and as to how you intend disposing of the product; whether in its green state, by canning, sun-drying or evaporating, or as a home orchard only; we shall then be placed in a position to give you advice, which we trust will be of value to you.

Our description of varieties can be relied upon with a fair degree of accuracy, being drawn from such authorities as Dr. Hogg, the English, and Mr. Charles Downing, the American Pomologists, but mainly from actual South African data.

Clients must, however, remember that varieties occasionally vary in the matter of colour, size, etc., in different parts of the country, owing to climatic and other differences. This refers also to their date of ripening.

Owing to the prevalence of the Woolly Aphis, or American Blight, throughout South Africa, we have found it necessary to work all our apples on Blight-proof stock. We use almost entirely the Northern Spy stock of our own growing. We have now for twenty-five years had experience of this

stock in all parts of South Africa, and can say that it has proved absolutely Blight-proof and is suited to all the varying climatic conditions and soils of this country.

All apples on Blight-proof stocks are guaranteed to be as described and sold, and are absolutely Blight-proof up to the bud or graft, which is generally about 12 ins. above ground level, thus insuring against any possibility of the Blight getting below the ground.

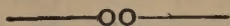
Of course (with the exception of a few varieties which are absolutely immune from blight, both root and branches), it must not be expected that the branches of varieties will remain clean from attack simply because the trees are worked on Blight-proof stocks. It will, however, be sufficiently plain to clients that it is comparatively easy to eradicate Blight from branches, whereas it is almost an impossibility to remove the Blight once it has got into the roots, which it can never do if the trees are on Blightproof stock. We give this information as we have on several occasions found misunderstandings occurring on this point.

The **pears** are worked on seedling pear stocks only.

The **plums** are worked on peach and mariana stock. The latter is a stock of which we have over twenty years' experience, and can strongly recommend it for general purposes, and in all soils. For high, warm and well drained situations, they are worked on peach stock.

The peaches are worked on peach stock only; we have discarded all other stocks for the peach.

The almonds are worked on peach and mariana stock. The latter we strongly recommend for experiment purposes.



"HINTS ON FRUIT GROWING."

By H. E. V. Pickstone.

We shall be pleased to send a copy of this book in English free of all expense, to any grower who cares for one. The Dutch edition is exhausted.

We are convinced that a perusal will obviate many mistakes, and much valuable information on all matters pertaining to the Fruit Industry from the experience of many experts is compiled therein. Also it contains the advertisements of many of the leading firms who stock fruit-growers' supplies, and is of considerable value as a reference book on most matters pertaining to fruit growing.

FOR PRICES SEE PAGE 10.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

PLEASE READ VERY CAREFULLY BEFORE ORDERING.

1. All correspondence should be addressed to H. E. V. Pickstone & Brother, Ltd., P.O., Simondium, Cape Province.

All Money Orders payable at Paarl or Simondium.

Bankers: **Standard Bank, Paarl.**

Telegraphic Address: "Pickstone, Simondium."

Telephone: No. 12, Simondium.

2. Customers will oblige us very much by using, as far as possible, the printed order form annexed. We have inserted it in duplicate as so many clients send in several orders, either for themselves or friends.

When many hundreds of orders are received, prompt despatch is greatly facilitated thereby. However, if this is not possible, please write your order legibly on a separate sheet and not mixed up in the body of the letter.

Alterations or delays to orders. Under no circumstances can we accept alterations to any order later than fifteen days before the arranged date for dispatch.

3. All orders are carefully labelled and securely packed in the best manner, for which a moderate charge (which does not nearly cover the cost), will be made—3s. per 100, or £1 per 1,000.

The charge for Citrus Trees, when put up in our specially constructed cases in the manner in which we usually pack same will be at the rate of 9s. per 100. **Our smallest size of citrus crate holds from 10 to 18, depending on size of trees.** If an order is for less than 10 trees, they are packed in a bale instead of a crate; therefore it is better, when convenient, to make the order up to not less than that number, as the trees usually travel better in a crate. The charge for packing the small size crates is 2s. 6d.

4. We must emphasize the fact that all orders are at the risk of the purchaser after being put on rails. We must not be held responsible for any loss or delay that may occur through the negligence of the forwarders.

5. Kindly specially note that it is very difficult to hold back trees standing in the nursery beyond the middle of August. This is of course dependent on the season, and the

FOR PRICES SEE PAGE 10.

component parts of the order. For instance, Apples can be readily held back until later, but the sap rises in Almonds, Quinces, and certain varieties of peaches much earlier. It must, therefore, be distinctly understood, between buyer and ourselves, that we shall, if necessary, in the interests of our client, send on the order at the latest date possible. In any instance we shall inform our client to this effect by wire so that he may have opportunity to prepare the land.

6. Our customers are requested to notify us, **immediately on receipt of consignment**, of any mistakes that might have occurred in their order, or any overcharge or other error in their invoices, and we will at once gladly rectify the same, as we desire to conduct our business in every way satisfactory to those who may favour us with their confidence.

7. Where particular varieties are ordered, and particular sizes, kind of stock, etc., it should be stated whether, and to what extent substitutes will be allowed in case an order cannot be exactly filled, as sometimes happens in all establishments. In case no instructions to this effect accompany the order, **we shall feel at liberty to substitute other varieties as nearly as possible similar to the original order**, never, however, supplying stuff at a higher price than that of the original order.

8. If no substitution is desired, write "**No substitution**" on order sheet, and we will fill only as far as we have the stock.

Should a customer wish a certain number of first size trees of a particular variety, and we find we are short of the larger size, second size of trees, at the cheaper rate, will be sent to fill the order, **unless instructions are given to the contrary at the time of ordering**. But first size trees, at the higher rate, will never be substituted for second size trees without the sanction of purchaser.

When the selection is left to us, customers should state what proportion of early, medium or late fruit is wanted. **Please remember this.**

Clients are requested to kindly write their full postal address on each communication, as we find occasionally delays occur through insufficiently addressed letters.

Our terms are nett cash on receipt of consignment.

—OO—

PLANTING OF PRUNE ORCHARDS IN THE WESTERN PROVINCE.

Will planters kindly note that considerable risk is attached to heeling in Californian Prune trees for any length of time prior to planting, unless special attention is paid, for which is required considerable technical knowledge.

Clients will serve their best interests, if planting large numbers of this variety, by giving us special instructions to hold this variety of tree in the Nursery until the land is prepared and ready for planting.

—OO—

TO CLIENTS IN KENYA COLONY, UGANDA PROTECTORATE, BRITISH CENTRAL AFRICA, PORTUGUESE WEST AFRICA, MOZAMBIQUE, AND OTHER FOREIGN PARTS.—When ordering trees it is necessary to state the port to which clients wish them shipped, and also desirable that we are given the name of forwarding agent who will receive the trees, clear them and reconsign them to their ultimate destinations. If no Forwarding Agent is given we shall consign to our own Agents at the Port.

Accounts for freight are rendered by the following mail. Remittances may be made by bank draft, or by money order on Simondium Post Office.

In Kenya Colony, Uganda, and Mozambique, **permits must first be obtained** from the Agricultural Departments of these countries.

TREES SENT BY PARCELS POST.—Under the Post Office Act clients are enabled to have their trees sent by Agricultural Parcels Post in the Union of South Africa at nominal rates. The charges are as follows:—

Up to 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.	...	...	...	3d.
Up to 3 lbs.	...	...	...	6d.
Up to 6 lbs.	...	...	...	8d.
Up to 9 lbs.	...	...	...	10d.
Up to 11 lbs.	...	...	...	1/-

A package of 11 lbs. would contain about 20 second size trees or 12 first size.

We charge 1s. per bale for packing.

FOR PRICES SEE PAGE 10.

Orders for 50 or more trees by **Agricultural Parcels Post** will be sent postage free to any Post Office in the South African Union.

It will be seen that clients at a distance can get their trees in some cases cheaper by post than by rail. We may mention that for Parcels Post orders we have to select the lighter trees. In fact, for first size post trees, we select large second size trees, and for second size post trees we select small second size trees. We therefore recommend our clients to have their trees sent by rail whenever convenient unless small trees will satisfy them.

Parcels Post is very well suited for the transportation of small orders for Citrus trees. By this method orders for Orange and Lemon trees can be sent with a considerable degree of safety quite cheaply. It should be noted that as Citrus trees are packed for post they are partially deprived of their leaves, so that when they are unpacked and planted out it is especially necessary to shade the stems either by a thick coating of whitewash, or by a jacket of straw as recommended later in this Catalogue.

The above rates of Postage apply only to places in the South African Union, including Basutoland but not Swaziland or South West African Protectorate.

TO CLIENTS IN RHODESIA.—Please note that when the trees are despatched the necessary Customs Form is at once posted to consignees together with Advice Note, etc. Clients should wait for this Form, and take it to the station with them when they fetch their trees. If they live a long way from the station it is always best to give us the name of an Agent who will clear the trees for them and thus save them time.

—oo—

PRICE LIST of DECIDUOUS TREES.

List of Varieties as per Order Sheet enclosed.
(Plant from 10th June to 31st August).

Size 1.—Over 3 feet in height.

Size 2.—Over 2 feet in height.

(Except in the case of two-year old Apple and Pear trees being already branched, these are sometimes a few inches below these heights).

		Size 1.	Size 2.
Under 100 trees: {	Apple Trees, ...	2/3 each	1/9 each
	Other kinds, ...	2/- each	1/6 each
100 Trees to { 1,000 trees: }	Apple Trees, ...	2/- each	1/6 each
	Other kinds, ...	1/9 each	1/3 each
1,000 Trees and over:—			
	Apple Trees, ...	1/9 each	1/6 each
	Pears, Apricots, Cherries, Walnuts,	1/6 each	1/3 each
	Other kinds, ...	1/3 each	1/- each

SPECIAL PRICES for Commercial Orchards in lots of 100 trees of a single variety.

	Size 1.	Size 2.
Apricots, ...	1/6 each	1/- each
Peaches, Nectarines, Plums, Prunes, Almonds, Quinces and Figs, ...	1/3 each	1/- each

Extra Sized Trees 2/9 each, any quantity.

PRICE LIST of VINES.

(On guaranteed Phylloxera Proof Stocks.)

List of Varieties as per Order Sheet enclosed.

(Plant from 10th June to 31st August).

Strong Vines, 1/- each; or £4 per 100.

Packing extra see page 6.

PRICE LIST of CITRUS TREES.

List of Varieties as per Order Sheet enclosed.

(Plant any time; dependent on local conditions).

Size 1.—Over 2-ft. 6 ins. in height, minimum.

Size 2.—Over 2 feet in height, minimum.

Size 3.—Over 1 ft. 6 ins. in height, minimum. A convenient size for Parcels Post.

	Size 1.	Size 2.	Size 3.
Under 25 trees, ...	4/3 each	3/3 each	2/9 each
25 to 100 trees, ...	3/9 each	2/9 each	2/3 each
100 to 1,000 trees, ...	3/3 each	2/3 each	1/9 each
1,000 trees and over, ...	3/- each	2/- each	1/6 each

Extra Sized Trees, 5/-each, any quantity.

Packing Extra, see page 6.

THIS LIST CANCELS ALL PREVIOUS ONES.

FREE DELIVERY.—CONDITIONS FOR FREE DELIVERY TO ALL RAILWAY STATIONS IN SOUTH AFRICA, SOUTH OF THE ZAMBESI.—We are continuing our carriage-paid delivery of Fruit Trees, and Vines throughout South Africa, and all clients who order 50 trees and upwards in the respective sizes, no matter how many varieties may be included therein, will receive them invoiced at the prices, as clearly stated elsewhere, at any railway station as far as Lourenco Marques or Victoria Falls.

On all orders for delivery in Rhodesia north of the Falls and to the Congo Territory we pay railage to Livingstone only.

This clause does not apply to orders which have to be sent oversea. In such cases, carriage will be paid to the port of shipment. Natal orders will, however, be sent per rail.

The 50 trees or over must be sent in one consignment, otherwise they will go forward carriage to pay.

All orders sent Railage Free are forwarded by **Goods Train**. Should Clients wish trees sent by **Passenger Train**, we are prepared to allow them the goods rate on their consignment, and charge them with the difference between the two rates. This of course applies only to orders of 50 or more trees and vines.

GUARANTEE OF GENUINENESS, AND CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Every possible precaution is taken to prevent errors, and consequently while we guarantee our trees to be true to name, we can only hold ourselves responsible to replace such trees as may prove untrue to label or to refund the money received for such trees and we give no further warranty, nor will we recognise any further liability.

We further stipulate that in cases of orders booked for delivery more than three months ahead we shall not recognise any liability in the event of failure to effect delivery on the agreed upon date, if such failure be caused by the trees failing to grow to standard size owing to adverse weather or other conditions or by their delivery being rendered impossible or impracticable for any other reason.

This guarantee further ensures to clients that all Apple trees sold by us as worked on blight-proof stock are duly worked on such stock; and again, all Vines are grafted on Phylloxera proof stock.

Every precaution is taken by us, and almost all our buds are cut from bearing trees.

POSSIBILITY OF NECESSITY TO CANCEL ORDERS ALREADY BOOKED.—A heavy percentage of our business is now done by advance booking up of trees; but we wish to distinctly point out to customers that we cannot have orders, which have been received and booked by us several months in advance, thrown in on us in July or August. Our selling season is practically ended at that date, and it is then impossible to sell the cancelled stuff.

In future, therefore, provided an order is not cancelled by May 31st, we shall take it that our client intends planting. Many of our clients postpone, from time to time, the despatch of their trees owing to the non-arrival of the always hoped-for rain. We would again point out that, provided the trees at planting are treated as fully described elsewhere in this catalogue, it is distinctly an advantage not to wait for rain, as, should it come a few weeks later, the trees will already have begun to form the roots and the rain will materially assist.

DECIDUOUS TREES.

HOW TO HANDLE DECIDUOUS TREES AFTER ARRIVAL.—ON RECEIPT OF CONSIGNMENT.—As soon as possible after the trees have arrived each bale should be carefully opened up. After the canvas covering has been removed, care must be taken to cut first the outside strings which bind the entire contents together. There are usually several bundles of different varieties of trees in each bale, and if the strings round these are cut first by mistake these different sorts may get mixed.

The bale is then unpacked, and when the trees are in good condition, as is usually the case, they should be planted out immediately. If it is not convenient to do so the trees must be heeled in in a thoroughly well drained and shady spot, that is, placed slanting ways in a trench with the roots well covered with fine soil. In this way, provided the soil is not allowed to dry out, they will keep in good condition for some weeks; but they must be planted out before the first sign of growth shows. Extreme care must be taken that trees are not heeled in in a naturally wet spot, or one likely to be flooded.

If the trees happen to arrive a little dry, they should first of all be entirely immersed from twelve to twenty-four

hours in cold water, preferably running water. If they arrive very dry and shrivelled, through delay en route, they can be immersed for a period of forty-eight hours in cold water. It will seldom be found that the trees are altogether past recovery. If the trees arrive very dry, another good plan is to bury them completely for two to three days in moist soil.

TREES MAY BE KEPT WITHOUT UNPACKING.—In cases where a cellar, barn or other cool place is handy, the bale may be kept there for a week or so with perfect safety without being unpacked. It is only necessary to immerse the end of the bale where the roots are a few minutes in water. The only objection to this method is that without opening the bale it is not always easy to know what condition the trees are in, so that unless one is first assured of their being in good condition, it is better to open up and heel in, or treat as above described.

CUTTING DOWN OF DECIDUOUS TREES AT PLANTING.—Always cut about knee height or thereabouts; should the trees have good healthy, strong lateral branches about this height, shorten these in to about six inches from the main stem; this particularly applies to two-year-old trees. Walnuts do not need cutting down at planting.

—OO—

CITRUS TREES.

This Department of our business has very largely extended. Needless to say, it is our aim to keep it up to date in every respect.

All the trees are grown in the Nursery to a single stem, and each tree is trained to a stake, and no expense is spared on them.

Frequently they are delivered long distances within the Union and also outside its borders with a loss of less than one per cent., and there is absolutely no excuse for a planter not being able to establish with them a successful citrus grove, big or small.

The varieties of Oranges listed are well-known as being the best for commercial planting and general purposes. PICKSTONE'S WASHINGTON NAVAL, and VALENCIA LATE stand first and can be particularly recommended. All the Lemons listed can be relied upon as the best and most satisfactory varieties for African consumption and for export, and they have

FOR PRICES SEE PAGE 10.

been thoroughly tested in most parts of the country.

The Winter Shipping Season for citrus trees begins in June and extends till September, and the Summer Shipping Season extends almost continuously throughout the summer from the end of October till the end of March. We may say, however, that our experience shows that the trees are generally in a stage of vigorous growth from the middle of September until the middle of October, and we advise clients who want trees during that period to wait until towards the end of October.

The Citrus Trees—like all the others—are sold by height, which is reckoned from the bud or graft. The grading is liberally done. If there is any complaint it must be made immediately on arrival of the trees, otherwise it is impossible to rectify same. All trees are fumigated as provided by the Government Regulations before leaving the Nursery, and special care is taken that the fumes of the gas do not come into contact with the roots.

Our stock this season comprises 80,000 saleable trees, thoroughly free from disease and sound and healthy.

PACKING.—We have been at particular pains to make this a success. Having personally studied the various methods practised by the best growers in America and Australia, we have evolved our own process from the knowledge thus acquired, and we think it will not be questioned that the particular method we now adopt is an improvement upon others. We are constantly shipping trees packed in our special manner to distant parts of this continent, including Uganda, British East Africa, and to many places north of the Zambesi, with particular success. There are instances where the contents of the cases have lost their leaves, and by the time the consignment has reached its destination, fresh and healthy ones have grown out.

TREATMENT OF CITRUS TREES ON ARRIVAL.—

First of all it should be understood that extreme care is essential in the handling of Citrus trees.

To transplant a Citrus tree is almost like transplanting an Apple tree in full foliage; therefore the bare roots should not be exposed to the winds and sun for a **single moment**.

Immediately upon receipt of the consignment it is well to apply a little water to both tops and roots, care being taken that there is a hole at the bottom of tin or case for such water to drain off. Then the case should be removed into the shade—a cool barn or some other cool building is best. In

the event of the ground not being ready to begin planting, the case had best be left in the building untouched. The trees would keep thus for a few days if occasionally watered. It is never advisable to unpack the case and heel in, as we recommended to be done in the instance of deciduous trees. Neither is it advisable to bury or put the trees into water in the event of their arriving dry and shrivelled. If by chance they arrive in this dry condition the leaves will in all probability fall off, but this will not effect the health of the tree or the successful transplanting of it. As long as the wood remains green and sound the tree is alive and well.

—oo—

TIME TO PLANT AND SIMPLE DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING.

TIME TO PLANT.—We have frequent enquiries from clients as to when is the best time to plant Citrus trees, and we wish to point out that this class of tree can be planted out **whenever it is dormant**, in fact we can supply them almost all the year round.

Any time from June 1st to September 15th and from October 20th to March 31st is a suitable time to plant Citrus trees; the exact date dependent on your local conditions.

In giving instructions for date of despatch of citrus trees, in the summer season particularly, it should be endeavoured, where possible, not to tie us down to an exact date, as the day owing to climatic conditions, might be an unsuitable one for digging and packing trees.

It would be wise also when planting out to consider weather conditions. It is much better not to plant in the heat of the day or when a dry hot wind is blowing. Remember there is no great urgency about removing the trees from the case, and much rather leave them under cover unpacked than to plant when conditions are unsuitable. Early morning or evening is the preferable time to plant.

PLANTING OUT OF CITRUS TREES.—A few hints to our customers as to the care necessary in the planting of Citrus Trees will not be out of place. A successful plantation should be assured in any part of South Africa if these instructions are carried out.

If the holes are dug (and it should be recognised as a necessity by planters that they are already dug on receipt of the trees) plant the trees at once, taking them from the case one by one as they may be required. Then **immediately** give

each tree two or three buckets of water by hollowing out the soil round the stem sufficiently to allow the water to be received into a basin. When all the water has sunk away, and not till then, return the dry soil to the stem. Two or three days later repeat with a couple more buckets of water per tree, and again, as required. In fact keep the soil moist, but **not wet**, until the young tree is firmly established. There is another important matter which must not be overlooked. Immediately your trees are planted, have them cut down to, say, 18 inches to 27 inches, according to size of tree, and get the stem protected **at once, vide sketch**. Personally, we find coarse grass tied round with string as good as anything for this purpose. The stem of the tree should be covered with grass or newspaper, and thus absolutely protected from the sun, **vide sketch next page**.

Another excellent plan to shade the tree is to drive in one or two laths of wood, say $\frac{1}{2} \times 3$ ins., beside the stem of the tree on the side of the early afternoon sun. The lath should stick out from the ground about 18 in., and would also come in as a stake for the tree to prevent it being blown about by the wind, until the roots are established.

Still a simpler plan is being recommended, and probably might answer the purpose: This is to apply to the stem a good coat of whitewash.

Now a last hint: do not put off either of these operations, viz.: the watering and the protection, a single hour after planting. They must be done **at once**. This is the secret of success. Do not wait until the leaves are dropping and the stem is shrivelling, as we see so many planters do, and then perhaps blame the nurseryman.

In this connection, however, we wish to draw attention to the fact that it is a mistake to abandon a tree until it is quite past recovery. Citrus trees are often given up for lost when perfectly good; until the tree becomes dried up and brown right down to the bud it is not dead. As long as there remains some green wood there is an almost certain prospect of young and healthy shoots being thrown out when the next period of growth commences. In Africa, as before stated, such periods of growth occur three or four times during the year. If a tree has been planted just at the termination of one, it may remain standing dormant for some months waiting for the next. It is then that it requires such particular attention, for if neglected the leaves will certainly fall and the tree dry out to such an extent as will prevent its taking advantage of the growth to come. In cases where this happens, the only thing to do is to cut the tree back

to where the wood is green, and to continue attending to the tree until the growing time comes back once more.



In reference to the cutting back of the head immediately after planting, we may say that if this is not done the difficulties of getting the trees established are very much increased. Many planters seem afraid to cut their Citrus trees back (and their Deciduous trees too), which we consider a great pity.

It is often asked what is the object in paying for a tree three feet high or more when it is to be cut back. We should have thought it would have been perfectly plain that in paying for first sized one is getting a thicker and altogether a more vigorous tree; and what may be cut from root or top in no way effects this.

DEEP PLANTING.—We again make no excuse for cautioning planters against planting too deep. With Citrus trees it is absolutely fatal sooner or later; they are bound to get collar rot, and, over and above this, they are not only much more subject to the attack of scale insects, but further, it is almost impossible to eradicate scale from trees planted in this manner, because the constitution of the tree is weakened.

WE ACCEPT NO RESPONSIBILITY FOR LOSS AFTER TREES ARE RAILED.

It occasionally happens after Citrus trees have been delivered to the purchaser and planted out, that complaint is received of some having died off or refused to grow; and we are sometimes asked to replace such failures free of charge.

We take this opportunity of stating that under such circumstances as these it is impossible to comply with the purchaser's request.

Much as we desire to assist our clients in every possible way to establish their Citrus Plantations, it is out of the question to undertake to do more than to put the trees on rail in good condition, for after that is effected everything connected with them is beyond our control.

We know of frequent instances (usually when the work has been delegated to others) when the precautions recommended by us have been totally or partly omitted. When the trees arrive in good condition, it is possible to plant them out and get them established in the ground with little loss, **provided that they are given the care and attention they demand, and that the weather conditions are fairly favourable.** Unfortunately the planting is sometimes followed by most unfavourable conditions, such as severe frosts and drought in the winter, or in the summer strong scorching winds, and some of the trees are bound to succumb. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred the loss is through no fault of ours, and is often an inevitable result caused by adverse circumstances; so that although it is a source of great regret to hear when our clients have suffered in this direction, we are forced to place a hard and fast limit to our responsibility. It will have been observed that our prices are low, and that we effect free delivery on fair sized orders, and we feel sure taking all the circumstances into consideration our clients will agree that by putting the trees on rail in good condition we are undertaking as much as can be reasonably expected.

FOR PRICES SEE PAGE 10.

CANCELLATION OF ORDERS FOR CITRUS TREES.

Those desirous of cancelling their orders for large lots of Orange, Lemon and Nartje Trees, should be most particular to do so early, and must do so **not less than three months before time booked for despatch**, otherwise the order will have to stand. There is a great demand for these trees, and we may be refusing orders, as has often occurred, owing to our stock being booked up as sold; thus if large orders are cancelled, the result is that we have disappointed and inconvenienced clients who were badly wanting the trees, and on top of this the trees are likely to be left on our hands unsold for another year, when they would be old stock of little value to our Trade. This is to explain that unless long notice of cancellation is given, we stand to be heavy losers.

—OO—

PROPAGANDA TO DESTROY CONFIDENCE IN THE WASHINGTON NAVEL ORANGE.

Our firm have for twenty-five years consistently advocated the placing in the premier place in South African citrus groves the Washington Navel orange, and we maintain this position in spite of anything that has been and may be said to the contrary;

We state boldly that covering the long future the Navel orange, during its season, will be our most important factor in establishing a permanent place for South African oranges in the European market, and we contend that over a large and diverse area in Africa Navels of the highest quality are grown. We admit, however, that many thousands of rubbishy trees of poor strains of Navels have been planted, —and very often badly planted—in fact so badly planted and cared for that even a good strain would have a poor chance of coming up to a respectable standard.

We are told we must look to seedlings as the basis for the real expansion of the citrus export, to bring the fruit to such a price as can be readily eaten by the poor man, and Spain is instanced as a country from which we have much to learn in regard to stocks and the varieties suitable for the European markets. Our principal has just returned from a visit to the orange groves of Spain to look into cultural matters on the spot, and has seen many millions of trees in the Vuelta of Valencia—the home of the Spanish oranges. He made a previous visit there twenty years ago for the same purpose. The Spanish orange industry to-day is based on selected seedlings all worked on sour stock. The trees are good, bad and indifferent, according to soil and con-

ditions, and the fruit itself follows suit. Extraordinary care is, however, taken on the pack, which retrieves the whole position and has resulted in the high repute of these oranges.

One hears much talk of sour stock to-day and their immunity from disease. We state definitely that in Spain at all events Mal di Goma and foot rot are broadcast in their prevalence. To such an extent is this so that in the Murcia and Denia areas it is orchard practice to open up each tree, exposing all roots, and keep them open year in year out. In a word, half the orange trees of Spain, all of which are on sour stock, are actually suffering from or threatened with foot rot. We are told that these trees are regular and consistent croppers. This is not true. The crops vary as in other countries. As an instance, 1922 crop of certain groves of high repute, in South Valencia area was one-third of 1921. Over and above all this, the average height of a thirty year old orange tree in Spain is 8 ft. to 10 ft. high. They are all dwarfed and planting is seldom made at a greater distance than 10 ft. to 12 ft. apart.

The Spaniards themselves are fully alive to the value of the Navel orange, and repeated experiments have been made to establish it without any success. As a practical grower we realize that first quality Navel oranges could be grown in Spain provided the right stocks and conditions are used. The value of the establishment of the Navel orange in Spain can be realized when we state that in the height of the season 1922 for Spanish seedling oranges we saw Californian Washington Navels exposed for sale in all the best English fruit shops at figures one-third in excess of the pick of the Spanish seedlings.

We do not contend that Washington Navel oranges will deliver high class fruit from badly selected, badly planted, and indifferently grown groves. This orange demands a high understanding and great intelligence to secure perfection, but we contend there is sufficient of these qualities among growers to secure same, and we repeat that on the Washington Navel in its season depends the standard on which our citrus reputation will always rest, and that its carrying qualities per acre space will compare favourably with any other variety planted, averaging over the years, if properly cared for.

We, however, wish to point out that we have a good stock of other varieties outside of Navels, including a special strain of Clanwilliam Seedling.

We have given here our honest advice covering 25 years, founded on cultural facts and a wide knowledge of European markets and continental orchard practice. Each will of course plant as he pleases.

